

Sinema
Sullivan
Thune

Tillis
Toomey
Wicker

Young

NAYS—44

Baldwin Hassan Rosen
Bennet Heinrich Sanders
Blumenthal Hirono Schatz
Booker Jones Schumer
Brown Kaine Shaheen
Cantwell King Smith
Cardin Klobuchar Stabenow
Carper Leahy Tester
Casey Markey Udall
Coons Menendez Van Hollen
Cortez Masto Merkley Warner
Duckworth Murphy Warren
Durbin Murray Warren
Feinstein Peters Whitehouse
Gillibrand Reed Wyden

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander Harris
Grassley Scott (FL)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas are 52, the nays are 44.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Benjamin Joel Beaton, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:17 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. CAPITO).

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

VOTE ON BEATON NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All postcloture time has expired.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Beaton nomination?

Mr. INHOFE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea", the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) would have voted "yea", and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted "yea".

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 232 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Barrasso Gardner Portman
Blackburn Graham Risch
Blunt Hawley Roberts
Boozman Hoeven Romney
Braun Hyde-Smith Rounds
Burr Inhofe Rubio
Capito Johnson Sasse
Cassidy Kennedy Scott (SC)
Collins Lankford Shelby
Cornyn Lee Sinema
Cotton Loeffler Sullivan
Cramer Manchin Thune
Crapo McConnell Tillis
Cruz McSally Toomey
Daines Moran Wicker
Enzi Murkowski Young
Ernst Paul
Fischer Perdue

NAYS—44

Baldwin Hassan Rosen
Bennet Heinrich Sanders
Blumenthal Hirono Schatz
Booker Jones Schumer
Brown Kaine Shaheen
Cantwell King Smith
Cardin Klobuchar Stabenow
Carper Leahy Tester
Casey Markey Udall
Coons Menendez Van Hollen
Cortez Masto Merkley Warner
Duckworth Murphy Warren
Durbin Murray Whitehouse
Feinstein Peters Wyden
Gillibrand Reed

NOT VOTING—4

Alexander Harris
Grassley Scott (FL)

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call with respect to the Shelton nomination be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Judy Shelton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2010.

Mitch McConnell, John Thune, Marsha Blackburn, Joni Ernst, Pat Roberts, John Cornyn, Lindsey Graham, Deb Fischer, Tim Scott, Lamar Alexander, Kevin Cramer, Mike Braun, John Hoeven, Mike Crapo, Michael B. Enzi, John Boozman, Thom Tillis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Judy Shelton, of California, to be a

Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2010, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "nay," the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted "yea," and the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) would have voted "yea."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

[Rollcall Vote No. 233 Ex.]

YEAS—47

Barrasso Fischer Perdue
Blackburn Gardner Portman
Blunt Graham Risch
Boozman Hawley Roberts
Braun Hoeven Rounds
Burr Hyde-Smith Rubio
Capito Inhofe Sasse
Cassidy Johnson Scott (SC)
Cornyn Kennedy Shelby
Cotton Lankford Sullivan
Cramer Lee Thune
Crapo Loeffler Tillis
Cruz McSally Toomey
Daines Moran Wicker
Enzi Murkowski Young
Ernst Paul

NAYS—50

Baldwin Hassan Romney
Bennet Heinrich Rosen
Blumenthal Hirono Sanders
Booker Jones Schatz
Brown Kaine Schumer
Cantwell King Shaheen
Cardin Klobuchar Sinema
Carper Leahy Smith
Casey Manchin Stabenow
Collins Markey Tester
Coons McConnell Udall
Cortez Masto Menendez Van Hollen
Duckworth Merkley Warner
Durbin Murphy Warren
Feinstein Murray Whitehouse
Gillibrand Peters Wyden
Harris Reed

NOT VOTING—3

Alexander Grassley Scott (FL)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 50, and the motion is not agreed to.

The motion was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call with respect to the Crouse nomination be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the

Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Toby Crouse, of Kansas, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kansas.

Mitch McConnell, James E. Risch, Joni Ernst, Marsha Blackburn, Mike Crapo, James Lankford, Thom Tillis, Roy Blunt, Roger F. Wicker, Pat Roberts, Mike Rounds, John Cornyn, John Hoeven, Jerry Moran, Lamar Alexander, Mike Braun, David Perdue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Toby Crouse, of Kansas, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kansas, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea," the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) would have voted "yea," and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 51, nays 44, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 234 Ex.]

YEAS—51

Barrasso	Fischer	Paul
Blackburn	Gardner	Perdue
Blunt	Graham	Portman
Boozman	Hawley	Risch
Braun	Hoeven	Roberts
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Romney
Capito	Inhofe	Rounds
Cassidy	Johnson	Rubio
Collins	Kennedy	Sasse
Cornyn	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Shelby
Cramer	Loeffler	Sullivan
Crapo	Manchin	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Daines	McSally	Toomey
Enzi	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Young

NAYS—44

Baldwin	Hassan	Rosen
Bennet	Heinrich	Sanders
Blumenthal	Hirono	Schatz
Booker	Jones	Schumer
Brown	Kaine	Shaheen
Cantwell	King	Sinema
Cardin	Klobuchar	Smith
Carper	Leahy	Stabenow
Casey	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Udall
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murphy	Warner
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Peters	Wyden
Gillibrand	Reed	

NOT VOTING—5

Alexander	Harris	Warren
Grassley	Scott (FL)	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 51, the nays are 44.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Toby Crouse, of Kansas, to be United States District Judge for the District of Kansas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

ORRIN G. HATCH UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LEE. Madam President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4902, which was introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4902) to designate the United States courthouse located at 351 South West Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, as the "Orrin G. Hatch United States Courthouse".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the measure.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, this is legislation that would name the Federal courthouse in Salt Lake City, which was completed a few years ago, after my friend and former colleague and also a longtime mentor of mine, Senator Orrin G. Hatch.

Senator Hatch, long before he became a statesman, was a lawyer—and not just any lawyer, he was a lawyer's lawyer. He was really good. He received the prestigious Martindale-Hubbell AV rating as a litigator. His skills as a litigator were so good that they helped convince some of his friends and neighbors that he ought to seek public office. The first public office he sought as an elected official was to the U.S. Senate. He was elected in 1976.

He then served in the U.S. Senate from 1977 all the way up until 2019. During that 42-year time period, Senator Hatch had a profound impact not only on the U.S. Senate and his colleagues here—and he certainly did; he was a friend to everyone who knew him—but he also had a much broader impact, one that will have far-reaching, lasting, durable impacts on the Federal court system.

I took a look at a list of all Federal district judges—the trial court judges who have served on the Federal bench from Utah ever since our statehood. There are only about 20 people on that list. All but five of those came on to the court either during or right after; in other words, with some input—significant input from Senator Hatch.

Senator Hatch has also been a part of every judicial nomination in the con-

firmation process during that same 42-year period. I can't think of any other Utahian in the history of our State who has had anywhere near the kind of impact on the Federal judiciary as Senator Hatch. It is not just that he served on the committee throughout that time period that confirmed judicial nominees, whether to Federal district courts, to the courts of appeals, or to the Supreme Court—he certainly did have a lot of impact there—but his impact even went further than that, you see, because he sought to be a mentor to people interested in the law and in public policy everywhere. His service had an impact certainly on me as one of countless lawyers and other people interested in law and public policy in this country.

I remember watching proudly and with great admiration as he conducted himself as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the Robert Bork confirmation hearings. He had a certain commitment to the rule of law and to fundamental fairness that would be owed to anyone nominated to that or any other judicial position, and he was willing to make sure that the Senate did its job and that it didn't get mired in the politics of the day.

He had a great quote on this topic. He said: "Politics must not undermine the principles and standards we apply to every judicial nomination."

I watched over the years, in part, because I had first seen him participate in the Bork hearings. That got me interested in the Senate. In part, because of that example, that got me interested as a teenager to apply to be a Senate page. I later became a Senate page, appointed by Senator Hatch. I got to see him carry out his activities as a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. And from then on, I always watched with careful attention when he was handling a judicial confirmation hearing.

I watched through the years as he handled the nomination hearings of individuals including: Justice Thomas, Justice Ginsburg, and, later, Justice Alito, my former boss. In each instance, he treated judicial nominees and literally hundreds of others like them with dignity and respect but also with the amount of thorough attention that lifetime appointment to the Federal judiciary demands.

In addition to this, he also liked to try to foster in others a genuine interest in the law. I remember, when I was serving as a law clerk to Federal District Judge Dee Benson in Salt Lake City—one of the brightest and most capable jurists ever to serve on the Federal bench, whether in Utah or anywhere else. He was a good friend, longtime ally and confidant of Senator Hatch's. I remember, while I was clerking for Judge Benson, right after I graduated from law school, Senator Hatch came by and just held a roundtable discussion with all the Federal judges. He not only seemed but was in fact conversant on all kinds of issues of